service conditions. In case of Central Government employees, the pay, allowances and other service conditions are revised after every ten years, on the basis of the recommendations of Pay Commission, While in the case of bank employees, their pay, allowances and other basic service conditions are revised every five years by way of a Bi-partite Settlement (BPS). Further, the pay structures of the Central Government employees and the employees of the Banks are not comparable. Also the Dearness Allowance of Central Government employees is based on Consumer Price Index while Dearness Allowance of the Bank employees is regulated in terms of Industrial Dearness Allowance.

(f) and (g) The agreement for the wage revision has been signed on 27.11.2009.

Maternal deaths

†*167. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pregnant women in India who died during delivery due to anaemia in the last three years;

(b) the number of deaths per hour of pregnant women in the country;

(c) whether Government has taken any measure to check the death of pregnant women and to what extent the number of deaths has decreased due to this measure; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) data released by the Registrar General of India (RGI), the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the country has come down from 301 per 100,000 live births in the years 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births in the years 2004-06. This translates to approximately 67,000 maternal deaths per year. The state-wise estimates of MMR are given in Statement (*See* below).

The Report of RGI titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", gives estimates for major causes like Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Hypertensive Disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%), Abortion (8%) and Other Conditions (34%) leading to maternal death. According to this Report, specific estimates on proportion of maternal deaths due to anemia are not available. However, deaths due to anemia are clubbed along with other causes under "Other Conditions".

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, launched by the Government of India in the year 2005, key measures which have been taken to improve the quality of maternal care and accelerate the pace of reduction of maternal mortality are:

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women, which has brought about significant increases in institutional delivery.

2. Operationalizing Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centres (24x7) for round the clock maternal care services and provision of quality Ante-natal, Intra-natal, Post-natal care.

3. Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.

4. Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation. Pregnant women who are found to be clinically anaemic are given an additional 100 tablets. IFA tablets are distributed to pregnant and lactating woman through the Sub-Centre ANMs and through outreach activities at village health and Nutrition Day (VHNDs).

5. Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women.

Statement

State-wise estimates of Maternal Mortality Ratio

Major State	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)
India Total*	301	254
Assam	490	480
Bihar/ Jharkhand	371	312
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	379	335
Orissa	358	303
Rajasthan	445	388
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	195	154
Karnataka	228	213
Kerala	110	95
Tamil Nadu	134	111
Gujarat	172	160
Haryana	162	186
Maharashtra	149	130
Punjab	178	192
West Bengal	194	141
Others	235	206

*: Includes Others

Source: RGI, (SRS): 2001-03, 2004-06)